

THE

DECEMBER 1957

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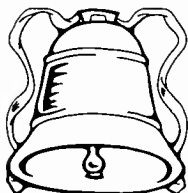


PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF OPTOMETRY

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# THE SCOPE



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## Inquiring Reporter

by Morton Greendorfer

**Question:**—How can optometry promote better public relations?

**DR. CLINE** — There are two ways to promote better public relations.

1. By periodically informing the general public of the training, knowledge, and ability of the optometrist through the media of skillful advertisements of the various optical companies. This method has proven successful for the other professions such as medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy, and can do the same for optometry. One large optical company has had such an advertising program in effect for some time, but, in my opinion, it does not reach nearly enough people. However, it is a start in the right direction.

2. The ideal manner to promote better public relations is through the many contacts the optometrist has with the public, both within and outside his office. By maintaining the highest standards of professionalism, and by giving patients the visual care and service to which they are entitled will go far to achieve the *ultimate* in respect and in

co-operation. By informing friends, relatives and acquaintances of the latest trends and developments in visual care, orthoptics, contact lenses, etc., will not only create interest in our profession, but also will serve as a means of informing the general public that there is much more to optometry than "selling eyeglasses."

**JOHN GOULD, SOPHOMORE**—The public should be educated by the means of lectures and films. We should demonstrate to parents and educators how visual problems can lead to serious emotional maladjustments in childhood. Individual relationships between the practitioner and the patient should be kept on the highest level. Optometrists should give generous contributions to the better vision institute to enable this important organization to carry on a better public relations program.

**MICHAEL MARKOWITZ, JUNIOR**—The majority of the public relations work should be carried on mainly by the American Optometric Association. Optometry should organize to prevent the spread

(Please turn to page five)

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# *The Massachusetts Optometric Clinic*

JOSEPH ANTANELIS, O.D.

*Director of Clinic*

HYMAN R. KAMENS, O.D.

*Asst. Prof. in Clinical Optometry*

MITCHELL KUHN, O.D.

*Asst. Prof. in Clinical Optometry*

In order that the student may have a better understanding of the role the Clinic will play in his future, a few of the advantages and opportunities are here presented.

The Clinic is the initial introduction to the student of practical optometry. After the theory is presented at the College it is the duty of the Clinic to convert this theory into applied optometry.

The Clinic has a two-fold purpose: 1) It serves as a means of indoctrinating the student to the various procedures involved in a complete visual analysis of a patient. 2) It acquaints the student with the different instruments he must learn to manipulate with dexterity.

The equipment maintained at the Clinic includes every up-to-date instrument. One can find the newest style in phoroptors, projectors, ophthalmometers, field devices, and orthoptic instruments. Also on hand are instruments which, although outdated, can still be used to demonstrate the advancement that the field of optometry has undergone. The student is taught the working mechanism of each instrument and has every opportunity to acclimate himself with the intricacies of each.

One of the most important phases of clinical optometry is the student-student relationship. Every test procedure is repeated and supervised until he has acquired the technique of smooth operation. This method of teaching is one of the most important, yet most underrated phases in the entire course.

The second and third year students devote their entire clinical periods in the manner described above. The fourth-year student, in addition to this, examines out-patients supplied either by the Clinic or by himself. Each examination consists of two visits. During the first visit the patient undergoes a pathological, physical, and physiological phase of the refraction. This, usually, is completed in one hour. An appointment is then made for a second visit at a later date. At this time, the fourth part, the psychological phase of the refraction is completed and the complete exam-

ination is verified by a registered optometrist on the Clinic staff. Each patient is attended by a student-examiner and a student-assistant. It is the duty of the assistant to observe and record the findings of the examiner. At the conclusion of the examination, the examiner, assistant, and the registered optometrist discuss the findings and technique. Questions which may have arisen during the course of the refraction are resolved by discussion and the student is provided with a greater understanding of his aptitude. The patient is then referred to the dispensing room where the same two internes takes the necessary measurements, and where the selection of a frame occurs. This is done under the supervision of the optometrist.

The Clinic also maintains a pathology department under the supervision of a medical eye-doctor. Whenever there is doubt concerning the presence of pathology, the patient is referred to this department.

The student, therefore, can observe many diversified types of cases that the average optometrist does not have the opportunity to see. This department is led by Arthur O. Bruce, M.D., who is a member of the faculty at the Massachusetts College of Optometry.

The Clinic is open to all types of cases, many of which are referred by fellow optometrists. Due to inadequate incomes, these individuals are unable to seek the services of a private practitioner. This discussion is a mere introduction to the refracting department of the Clinic. A student actually develops from an embryo-optometrist into a full-fledged one during his internship. All this depends entirely upon the student. He can obtain, from the clinic, a direct equivalent of the work and effort he puts into it.

We, at the Clinic, believe that the clinical part of optometry is one of the most important phases in the student's curriculum. If the individual adapts himself to hard work, there is no doubt of

*(Continued on next page)*

# Camera Club News

by G. Nissensohn

In this issue I wish to continue with the article on basic information of the camera, film and the art of developing and printing.

## Camera Lenses and Lens Speeds

In this article we will discuss the so-called "F" number or otherwise known as the "Lens Speed", of the everyday camera. Lenses are classified according to the size of picture they produce on the film. This size is determined by the focal length of the lens, which is the distance from the lens to the film when the camera is focused on a distant object.

A very important classification is the "Lens Speed." This actually refers to the amount of light passing through the lens in a given time. These lens speeds are expressed in "F" numbers, which are determined by dividing the focal length of the lens by the lens diameter. For example, if you had a lens whose focal length is 2 inches and its diameter was  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, your "F" number would be written on the camera as F:4. The F stands for focal ratio. The lower the F number, the faster the lens is. A good example of this would be the comparison of your box camera which usually has an F:16 lens and a miniature camera with an F:4.5 lens. The box camera lens is more than twelve times slower than the miniature camera lens. The advantage of a faster lens is the ability to take pictures in less light, unfavorable conditions and action pictures.

To provide control of the amount of light which reaches the film, an adjustable iris diaphragm or "stop" is mounted in the lens. For simplicity, the iris in the lens has calibrations marked at carefully determined intervals making it possible to control accurately the amount of light which passes through the lens. The calibrations are indicated as F numbers, each passing half the light of the one preceding. As a good example let us take a lens rated at F:4. The markings of this camera would be as follows: F:4, F:5.6, F:8, F:11, F:16. With the iris adjusted for F:4, the lens will pass all the light. Adjusted to F:5.6, the lens will pass  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the light. Adjusted to F:8, the lens will pass  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the light, and so on.

According to the above paragraph the camera setting in bright light would be that of a small opening or a high F number, such as F:11. The same scene taken with clouds obscuring the sun

would probably take an F:8 or a lower F number.

Another feature of the F number is that it is a factor in determining depth of field, (will be discussed in a later article.) A smaller opening such as F:16 provide greater depth of field than a larger opening such as F:5.6. This is the main reason that box cameras can have fixed focus.

This subject will be continued when I discuss the "Exposure Problem". The next article will discuss shutter speeds of your popular camera and their contribution to taking of pictures.

## Photo-Flash . . .

The camera club expects to have a surprise for the students of our school in the near future. We hope that what we show you will help stimulate interest to the extent that some of you may join our group.

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## CLINIC—continued

his future as a succesful practitioner.

\* \* \* \* \*

The second unit of the Mass. Optometric Clinic is the Visual Training and Orthoptics Clinic.

Its development may be traced by the increased number of training visits each year:

1946	70 visits.
1947	343 visits.
1948	1010 visits.
1949	1090 visits.
1950	2686 visits.
1951	2970 visits.
1952	about same as 1951.

## Sources of referral:

1. Mass. Optometric Clinic—refraction department.
2. Numerous social agencies in Greater Boston.
3. Brookline Friendly Society. Children in the Brookline school system are examined by Dr. Bruce and are referred in for visual training when it is indicated.
4. Boston Evening Clinic.
5. Medical Mission Dispensary.
6. More than 50 practicing optometrists are now referring their patients in for visual training.

(Please turn to page eight)

## *School Vision Program*

by *Ira Schwartz*

The Massachusetts Society of Optometrists held a most successful seminar on School Vision at M. C. O. on Wednesday, December 3rd.

Dean Green welcomed the group to M. C. O. and voiced expressions of gratitude for inviting the senior class to attend the meeting. Dr. Richard Baker, president of the society, opened the seminar with words of welcome and briefly touched on the consequences the School Vision program held for Optometry.

The first principle speaker, William Emmons, O.D. of Andover, directed his talk to the "Initial Steps Toward Instituting a Program." The legal aspects of the recently passed Massachusetts law were pointed out in detail. The following topics were then discussed mostly from Dr. Emmons' experience, for he instituted such a program many years ago in his home town. The initial contact should be made with the Superintendent of Schools. The Optometrist must be prepared to offer him a sound testing procedure. A panel rather than an individual was suggested for overseeing the project. It was also suggested that someone on the school staff be trained by a professionally qualified person to conduct the screening. The screening test should be further implemented by professional examination when deemed necessary. Average screening time per student was estimated at three minutes. Decision concerning referral cuts was to be made by a professionally qualified person after consultation with pertinent members of the school staff. All referrals were to be made by the school Nurse stating that eye attention was needed. No attempt at diagnosis was to be made.

The second speaker, E. Richard Post, O.D., continued the discussion with his topic of "Utilization of the Massachusetts Vision Test." A description and demonstration of the test was followed by some helpful hints gained by personal experience over a period of years in using the test. The entire test procedure should be explained by the teacher to the class. It was suggested that the teacher or nurse indoctrinate the pupils as to the positioning of the E and to also show the children how to use the occluder.

The final speaker, Ernest Roberts O.D. of

Medford, terminated the discussion with his talk on "Interpretation of Findings". Here again personal experience over a long period of time was the basis of the speaker's report.

All three speakers noted the necessity of professional screening after failure on the Massachusetts Vision Test. This has been found necessary in order to cut down on the high referral rate of which a large percentage did not actually require visual attention. Furthermore, a professional ophthalmoscopic examination and professional evaluation of the visual pattern could not be replaced by any mechanical screening device. This was especially true for the beginning students. In general, it has been demonstrated that from 10-20% of school youngsters need some visual attention they are not now getting.

It was heartening to members of the senior class to see such avid interest in this most vital field as evidenced by the large audience of approximately 125 practicing Optometrists. The question period that followed the talks ended a most fruitful afternoon and marked another milestone in Optometric progress.

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### INQUIRING REPORTER—continued

of commercialism within its own ranks. We should follow advertising similar to that of the American Medical Association. The optical companies should assist us in our public relations endeavors.

STAN LEVINE, JUNIOR—State Boards make a serious mistake by preventing eligible students from practicing in their own states. Many good men will not practice optometry due to this reason. Lectures by effective speakers should be given to the Parent-Teacher organizations. Optometrists should stop commercializing and cut-rating as they are only defeating their own interests.



# Optometric Events

by Thomas A. Couch

## OPTOMETRY BETTERMENT

Better Vision Institute has added an inexpensive series of educational "spots" for television to its yearly campaign for better visual care. The spot announcements, accompanied by dramatic drawings, will tell of the "intricate wonders of the eye and how we see, the story of illusions, and the cosmetic features of glasses."

\* \* \* \* \*

## WEST COAST CLINIC

The California Optometric Welfare Clinic has been recently established at the Los Angeles College of Optometry by optometrists in the Los Angeles area to provide visual care for indigents, adults and children in Los Angeles County.

This public service project, the first of its kind in the area was substantiated through the concerted effort of many California optometrists volunteering their services free of cost.

\* \* \* \* \*

## OPTOMETRY AND INDUSTRY

The Fall issue of "The Sight-Saving Review" contains a paper on "Optometry's Contribution to Industry," which was presented by Dr. E. H. Westland at the 1952 annual conference of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. Dr. Westland is chairman of the A.O.A. Committee on Occupational Vision.

\* \* \* \* \*

## FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Early this year a bill designed to end the advertising practices of commercial optometrists failed to pass the Michigan Legislature. The principle opposition came from the newspapers on the ground that no legislature should be enacted that in any way interferes with Freedom of the Press.

\* \* \* \* \*

## THIRTY-THREE PAPERS

Thirty-three technical papers will be presented during the American Academy of Optometry's annual meeting at the Seneca Hotel, Rochester, New York, December 6-9.

During the annual formal round-table dinner, Dec. 8, Dr. Harold Simmerman will be the principle speaker. Dr. Simmerman, president of the Academy, will discuss "Science—Man's Common Denominator."

A feature of the meeting will be a luncheon

and visit at the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company on Dec. 9.

\* \* \* \* \*

## WHAT NEXT?

For the use of deaf persons who dislike the appearance of the conventional hearing aid, patent No. 2,613,382 has the solution—a hearing aid disguised as a pair of spectacles.

In the invention the microphone is over the spectacle bridge. The bows of the spectacles contain batteries, transistors and transformers. The sound reproducer is near one ear, where it is pressed against the mastoid bone.

\* \* \* \* \*

## OPTICAL INDUSTRY FAIR IN 1954

On September 19 representatives of several optical associations met in New York City and formulated plans to hold the event in June, 1954, at the Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois. Its purpose is to create unity in understanding the various problems that beset the individual groups composing the industry.

\* \* \* \* \*

## OPTOMETRIC OFFICE ASSISTANTS

The Chicago College of Optometry has inaugurated a course designed to professionally train office assistants for optometrists. Subjects included in the first session are: the functions of the eye, visual training, ethics of optometry, duties of a receptionist, office arrangement and decoration, accounts and record keeping, and lay information about the common diseases of the eye.

\* \* \* \* \*

## PUBLIC RELATIONS ROUND TABLE

At the annual A.O.A. round table on public relations, November 23, 24 in the Hotel Roosevelt, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, workshop sessions stressing radio, newspaper, magazine, and television techniques will be discussed, as well as policy problems in public relations.

The featured speaker will be Liam O'Connor, author of the article, "Your Eyes Must See You Through."

Dr. James F. Wahl, A.O.A. president, will address the registrants on the evening of November 23.

(Continued next page)



# Want To Practice Optometry?

by David L. Marcus

We are continuing our series of articles which present to you information that may aid you in the location of your practice.

## OREGON:

*Requirements*—Graduation from a recognized Optometry school entitles the prospective practitioner to take the Board examination which consists of:

a) A complete visual examination of a patient including analysis of condition and Rx.

b) 50 written questions on physiology, anatomy, neurology, and physics, the work of which deals entirely with optometry.

c) The use of the retinoscope, ophthalmoscope, ophthalmometer, the neutralization of lenses with trial case, adjustment of Rx and frame, etc.

A grade of 75% is required in each section.

*Ethics*—Oregon requires a professional type practice with no advertising of fees for glasses or services.

*Opportunities*—Oregon has 1,100,000 with 273 registered optometrists. It is a state with comparatively few large cities, but many smaller communities for professional men to settle.

When one considers ratio of population to the number of optometrists in a town or city one must also consider the ages of the practicing optometrists. Portland, Oregon, a city with 373,000 people has 78 registered men, but almost *one-third* of these optometrists have admitted to be 55 years of age and over. (Something to think about!)

## GEORGIA:

*Requirements*—The applicant must be 21 years of age, a graduate, and must pass examinations in the generally required subjects. 75% is the passing grade.

*Ethics*—Professional conduct is stressed, but as in many other states, there is much room for improvement.

*Opportunities*—For those who prefer the slower, more relaxed way of living, with a more favorable climate than characteristic of the Northeast, Georgia is recommended.

This state is primarily a textile, cotton state with many medium-sized cities. Athens, Georgia, with a population of 28,000 has 6 optometrists; the 72,000 people in Augusta have 14 registered optometrists and in LaGrange 25,000 people support 3 optometrists.

## MAINE:

*Requirements*—Graduation from an accredited optometry school, 21 years of age as a minimum, and \$15 Board fee in order to take the state examination.

*Ethics*—The optometry law prohibits the use of such terms, in advertising, as "superior service," "eyes examined," "glasses fitted" and the use of displays such as neon signs, and ornamental "eyes."

Relatively speaking Maine is a highly ethical state for optometry, with fees that are considered, professionally, quite adequate.

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## EVENTS—continued

### NEWS BRIEFS ABOUT THE OPTICAL COMPANIES

Shuron has added a new frame for men to its Browline group, named Ronsir.

Univis Lens Company has a new vocational CV lens to meet the special requirements of presbyopes who must carry out prolonged seeing tasks within the nearer portion of the intermediate range of vision.

Bausch & Lomb have recently added an all-plastic eye shield weighing 1.25 ounces for protection in semi-hazardous operations.

## WE ARE TOLD

That the letter "E" is the most unfortunate letter in our alphabet because it is always out of cash, forever in debt, always in danger and peril; in hell all the time; and is the end of existence.

On the other hand it is never in war and always in peace. It is the beginning of existence, the start of ease, and the end of trouble. Without it there would be no bread, or meat, or life, or heaven. It is the center of honesty; makes love perfect, and without it there would be no editors and no news.

—from Journal of the A.O.A.

## CLINIC—continued

### *Equipment:*

The Clinic is very adequately equipped. The instrumentation includes the following:

1. Royal Rotoscope.
2. 2 Wottring Rotoscopes.
3. 2 Telebinoculars.
4. Hand stereoscopes—Wells' Series, Dvorine's Animated Fusion Plates, etc.
5. Tel-Eye-Trainer—with auxiliary cards.
6. Stereo Orthoptor.
7. Troposcope.
8. Worth-Black Amblyoscope.
9. Renshaw Stereo Disparator.
10. Nichols' 3 way mirror and ceramics.
11. Updegrave flasher.
12. Cheiroscope.
13. Projection boards.
14. Hand kaleidoscope.
15. Ophthalmograph.
16. Metronoscope.
17. Near point tachistoscope.
18. Vectoluminator.

### *Staff:*

The Clinic is staffed by Senior and graduate

internes, under the supervision of Mitchell Kuhn, O.D. and Gerald Davis, O.D. Another staff member, Seymour Saltzman, O.D., is at present serving as 2nd Lt. in the Air Force.

### *Fees:*

The fee for private patients is 50 cents a visit. There is no fee for patients referred by social agencies or for patients who cannot afford this fee.

### *Age range:*

The patients who are accepted for training range from about age 4 to age 30, with an occasional deviation from this range.

### *Types of cases:*

Visual training is administered for a wide variety of visual problems, including cases of strabismus.

### *Frequency of visits:*

Each visit is about 1 hr. in duration, with an average of 2 visits a week being necessary.

### *Results:*

Although many cases must be classified as unsuccessful, the overall results are sufficiently promising to indicate that this specialized phase of Optometry will play an essential role in the field of visual care in the future.



## Happy the Patient

... whose eye care has included careful regard to style as well as Visual Correction. This lady is able to change her glasses as she changes her clothes to match the occasion because of her Optical Wardrobe.

### SHURON OPTICAL COMPANY, INC.

*Established in 1864*

## The Scope

Official undergraduate publication of the  
MASS. COLLEGE OF OPTOMETRY

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## From the Associate Editor

Recently, as I scanned the contents of the applications of admission to several leading colleges, I became cognizant that many schools, as a formal part of their admission standards, require a separate eye-examination. This, I thought, is certainly a stroke in the right direction, in as far as optometry is concerned. The direct aim of many fields has always been to further educate the educated so that they, in turn, would educate the uneducated. Here at last seemed, to me, a direct response to our call. Here was the opportunity to stress the importance of good vision to the leaders of tomorrow; to instill in minds at the very onset of their learnings that "Next to life, God's most treasured gift is VISION."

I continued to survey the individual blanks separately, and realized that a very simple examination was required in each case. It consisted merely of naked vision, astigmatism, condition of the eyes, and corrected vision; while another application, in addition to the preceding, inquired as to disease and muscle balance.

It was then that I noticed at the very end of one application, where the examiner is supposed to sign, a sentence stating, "This certificate may be given by the Physician but an *Optician's* certi-

ficate will not be accepted," and the initials "M.D." on another application. At the top of the sheet I also saw "Ophthalmologist's Certificate." I have encountered several situations since then where students of these schools were misled by this heading, and as a result felt that medicine was the only profession capable of caring for their visual needs.

Why should a physician's examination be required, alone, and not even the merest mention made of an optometrist? As you can see by the previously mentioned examinations they are of such limited scope that by the end of our junior year we are capable of conducting the majority of them.

I also wonder why a school should go to the trouble of printing a separate application for an eye examination and then desire so little pertinent information. There was no requisite for fusion, fields, and even the condition of the fundus was neglected on one application.

SMITH COLLEGE  
OPHTHALMOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE  
(To be filled out and returned to the College Physician, Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts as soon as possible)  
Every student must file a certificate assuring that his eyes have been examined by an ophthalmologist within one year of the former examination.

Myopia	Hypermetropia
With glasses	With glasses
Without glasses	Without glasses
Myopia	Hypermetropia
With glasses	With glasses
Without glasses	Without glasses
Evidence of (a) disease	
(b) eye strain	
Treatment advised	
Remarks	
Physician	
Optometrist	

### Certificate discussed by author

I feel that the requirement for an eye examination before a person commences the great amount of near work entailed in college, is ideal. However, an extensive examination must be required. Most of the trouble met would actually deal with accommodative-convergence difficulties and not merely refractive errors.

We certainly cannot afford to allow the leaders of tomorrow to misinterpret the benefits of optometry by allowing these applications to mislead them. For the welfare of optometry and the actual aid to the student we must accentuate the profession in a new vein. We must stress optometry in the universities as the only qualified profession to render the important thorough visual examinations and care that are required.

It will be only through these future leaders that the public will realize and respond to optometry.

# SENIOR SFUMATO

*By a senior whose full name contains more than  
thirteen letters*

Title: They also serve!

Scene: A "Transient" Senior room at M.C.O.—  
the year, nineteen hundred and fifty-two.

Time: A few minutes before eight o'clock.

Action: The clinical schedule has been operating  
for several months, and weary men have been  
trudging southward to join the small army at  
Kenmore Square. The Reservists are now tak-  
ing their seats. Talk of a great Spring battle is  
omnipresent.

*Schwartz:* (Enters room slowly, and looks about.  
Taps Slotnick on shoulder, as he passes.)  
"Excuse me, Sire! Is this the M. C. O. Senior  
room?"

*Slotnick:* (Face lights up in recognition) "Friend  
Schwartz! Thou hast been absent, lo these many  
days. How hast thou fared? I sit abreast of thee,  
remember?"

*Schwartz:* (Hesitantly) "Manny?"

*Slotnick:* (Laughs understandably) "No! Mel!  
Thou hast the wrong hairline." (Shouts out  
loud) "Comrades! Schwartz is back from  
Clinic."

*Pelloquin:* "Who the hell is he?"

*Medeiros:* (Scratches head and looks at Pelloquin)  
"Who the hell art thou?"

*Kurlan:* "No doubt he did find a vacant unit.  
Yon Pauley must be slowing down."

*Bagdigian:* (Writes on board) "P.O.S. Grand  
Ball—Sat. Nite—M.C.O. utility closet."

*Shuldiner:* (Looks at board and writes furiously.)

*Purcel:* "What writest thou, Afterbirth?"

*Shuldiner:* (looking up blankly) "'Tis not Embry-  
ology?"

Bell rings . . . lecture begins

*Instructor:* "It all begins with the sperm, Johnny."

*Tedesco:* (blushes) "I am only 17 years old, your  
Magistrate. I did not know what I was doing—"

*O'Toole:* "I shouldst worry! I removed a hair  
from my egg this morning, without breaking  
the yolk."

*Instructor:* "Little Jasper grows, and develops a  
large food reservoir. What dost we have now,  
Johnny?"

*Deckelbaum:* "One big yolk! Ha! Ha! Look, Doc!  
Let me clue thou. We didst miss the trend  
after thou saidest, 'Good Morning, Johnnies.'"

*Glasser:* (Whispers fiercely) "Verily! Verily! We  
art confused!"

*Meltzer:* "Hark! Who is that first fellow? He  
speaketh with a New Amsterdam accent."

*Sinclair:* "Aaaahm glad aaaah haaast no accent."

*Instructor:* (Squirms indignantly on the egg he is  
hatching).

*Streetcleaner:* (Pokes head in door) "Who has  
been throwing all yon 'Theory' out the window?"

*Bern:* (sneaking out the door) "Meltzer taketh  
notes. Now is my chance to look at yon bulletin  
board."

Bell rings—pandemonium—new lecture

*Instructor:* "Gentlemen, we must rock."

*Finger:* "Man, what a crazy jag. We shall go on a  
boogie kick."

*Hollander:* (hisses at O'Neill) "I am an exo. Pass  
yon attendance sheet correctly, or passeth it not  
at all."

*Ganz:* (just back from the bulletin board) "'Tis  
not fair. I refuse to go in on Valentine's Day."

*Siegel:* (backing away from Winard) "Neverthe-  
less! Thou *looketh* contagious to me."

*Instructor:* "If I had a question, what would the  
answer be, Daigle?"

*Daigle:* "Wrong, probably."

*Aaron:* "My carriage needeth a new transmission."  
(gets a bright idea, and rummages through Nis-  
sensohn's briefcase.)

*Nissensohn:* "Thou hast an Olds?"

*Aaron:* "Yea."

*Nissensohn:* (closes briefcase) "Too bad! Now if  
thou hadst a Buick—"

*Instructor:* (kicks aside table. Whistles loudly.  
Picks up Jorczyk's notebook, and throws it across  
the room—misses basket. Curses. Picks up  
Jorczyk, and this time he doesn't miss.)

*Deckelbaum:* (claps hands, and jumps up and  
down) "Atta boy, Coach!"

*Sullivan:* "What else canst thou call a spade, but  
a spade?"

*Duclose:* "Thou thinkest of the wrong course,  
Master Sullivan."

*Jorczyk:* (sitting in basket) "I seeeth not the board  
from back here."

*(Please turn to page fourteen)*

# JUNIOR JABS

*by Paul Shannon*

I am quite sure that there are a few among us, who "goof off" Sunday evening, that have never tuned in their radios to "Dragnet". Now, through the courtesy of the Shapiro-Tuckman Fountain Pen Company, we bring you the sequel to Dragnet — "Schlagstrainer" — the story dedicated to the men who will someday take the burdens of Optometry on their broad shoulders, and Bum de dum bum!

"Schlagstrainer", brought to you by Parkette, makers of the Blotto deluxe.

Here we have a testimonial from a satisfied customer, an instructor who says, "I'm very satisfied they ran out of them before I could buy one."

And now, "Schlagstrainer".

My name is Saturday, my partner is Sunday. We work out of Suicide led by Holiday. Bum de dum bum!

It was a cold dreary Monday morning, time 7:55. We entered the tall, austere building on Newbury Street and waited. Our suspect drove up shortly in a green Chevrolet. He entered the building. All eyes were fixed on him. He reached into his briefcase and pulled out a green folder. I saw Sunday's jaw tighten as he turned green. Instinctively my hand grasped the cold steel of my Blotto automatic (the only pen that leaks automatically).

Our suspect coyly smiled, and asked, "Where did I leave off last time?" We were following the wrong man. He did not have what we didn't want. Bum de dum bum!

We needed another suspect, so we went to the "Line-up". Only something was strange about this line up. The suspect was asking us "our story". Sunday's heart began to palpitate. The suspect reached into his bag of questions, then he fired. Sunday stiffened in his chair, then slumped to the floor, eyes turned outward, no diplopia reported. I quickly opened his coat, but it was too late. My hand was resting in a pool of cold murky liquid. His Blotto had regurgitated. The palpitations were too much for it.

Our next suspect came in. He had an assortment of blunt instruments. He pulled an eyeball out of his pocket, then an ugly dirk which he

said someone had called a "Honey", and calmly cut the eye to ribbons, just as easily as if he were doing a Cataract operation. Berstein screamed with horror, and Bolvin fainted. Dydek swallowed his coffee cup. The snoring in the back of the room ceased and someone yelled, "What's that about brunettes?" We had nothing on this man. Bum de dum bum!

Tuesday, we picked up an ex confidence man from Chicago. All we could find on him was a Studebaker stuffed with mooched paper, and lab sheets. However, he told us we might find our man in a building on Commonwealth Ave. I called for a squad car.

Three hours later the driver left me, a nervous wreck, on the curb in front of my destination. It was four minutes after ten.

I entered the basement door. Gross was cursing his fountain pen for its failure to mark a lens.

I started forward. Then I heard a sharp crack from the next room. I hit the floor just as a 44 round whistled past my ear and smashed into the wall.

I slowly got up. Dydek was mumbling something about glass chips in his coffee.

I smelled something queer. I recognized it as Belladonna. I saw a trail of drops on the floor. This was it. I was in the right place. I followed the trail into the next room. I spotted my man. He was leaning drunk on the grindstone, humming incoherently, and beveling his finger nails. His pupils were 9 mm. He had been on the stuff for a long time.

I moved in and apprehended him. Upon frisking him, I found what I was looking for. He was loaded with leaky instruments. This boy was in deep water (up to his ankles). He offered a weak alibi which didn't hold water (obviously neither could he at the time).

I took our man downtown, where H. Marcus testified against him. The case was closed. Bum de dum bum!

This was a true story. Names of persons in the plot were not fictional. Any similarity to persons living, was purely a degradation of the human race.

## SOPHOMORE SCOOPS

*by Leon Gellerman*

Having just finished the Thanksgiving turkey a few weeks ago, we start again on the "poor little bird" for Christmas, 1952 and New Year's, 1953.

Just before our Christmas vacation commences, the P. O. S. Fraternity will present their annual closed affair, the "Winter Party" at M. C. O. on December 20th. This will be an informal affair with a very popular and capable disc jockey handling the music for the evening. Many of the sophomore members and pledges of P. O. S. Fraternity plan to attend this gala holiday affair.

Since our Finals (what a thought) arrive late in January, the annual P. O. S. — O. E. P. Fraternity-sponsored "Eye Ball" will debut next year on the eve of February 4, 1953. Start looking for dates soon, boys; this is one of the biggest danees of the year for M. C. O. A queen will be chosen at this dance and a handsome prize awarded to the lucky girl.

This month the sophomores have been working in a "Fog", high above, on the 3rd floor of the Clinic Building on Commonwealth Ave. They are busily working on project "S. F. T.," a project secretly sponsored by the A. M. A. to rid the people of the nation of V. A. Any comments on this project can be had for the asking, from any graduate of the class of 1812 . . . Patients are desired for project "S. F. T.," who can tell time, and who own exact working replicas of Big Ben of London, England.

Since the New Year is hastily approaching, a few of the sophomores have made some "revolutions":

1. Finger, Mugger, and Lover have resolved to work faithfully for the preservation of P. A. L. Girls — Argo, Marilyn and Marsha.
2. Couch, Eastman and James have begun to take roots at the F. H. S., and promised the optical furtherment of vertical and horizontal refractions.
3. Al Landers, president of O. S. S. swears off pseudo-cyosis.
4. Mort Greendorfer "revolves" to put up his pogo stick and restrict his questions to 300 per week in all subjects.
5. "Errol" Flynn gives up highballs for eye-balls.

6. Don "Nixon". 346th cousin, 4 degrees removed, to the vice-presidential candidate for the A. O. P. of U. S. A. donates his knowledge of "Hearts" to M. Myerson.
7. T. A. Kaknes, representative for C. Amelback Lens Co. resolves that he will fly to Saudi Arabia to outfit Swami Ali Ben Greare's camel caravan.
8. Lee Gellerman resolves to keep a valuable gem!
9. Bill Tolford will try out for the soprano lead in the quartet from "Rigolletto."
10. A Lamont and J. Lamont will now be known as Sam and Jim to teachers, to avoid confusion.
11. Gould and Hissey the "Toni Twins," along with Hebert, have found substitutes for plus and minus axes—neutral axes,  $63.914^{\circ}$  from each other; some discovery to use next year!
12. Art Giroux, class treasurer, will back Al Mastrobuono in his singing engagement at the "Club Terrific."
13. "Little Joe" resolves to smoke 10c cigars.
14. Last, but not least, Packer and Ryan will give speeches at Jordan Hall next year on the evolution of refracting opticians from the Paleozoic Age of man to the Jurassic era. Sponsors of this series of lectures will be the Gaudette Garden Greens Co., manufacturers of chlorophyll gum drops.

SOPHOMORE BRIEFS: (Very Brief)

Who played the part of Sir Walter Raleigh one rainy night and wound up making mud pies? . . . Ryan, watch out for women stronger than you . . . Mister, you should drop off the John Hancock Building . . . Open your eyes next time when you mark the plus axis, Rover . . . Don't sneeze, or you'll miss part B of that G. O. question . . . I hope this is not too far afield.

### LAST MONTH'S SOLUTION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9									
E	S	O	P	H	O	R	I	A									
10	T	H	E	E		11	P	E	N	T		12	U	N	O		
15	H	I	P	P	U	S			17	T	O	R	U	S			
19	I	N	E	E	S		20	U	V	A		21	O	R	T		
23	C	E	S			24	E	R	I	C		25	A	M	I		
					26	E	X	O	P	H	O	R	I	A			

# FRESHMAN REVIEW

by Al Schwartzberg and Art Isenberg

Well, now that the New Year (1953) is here we can all look forward to starting it right with the First Semester Exams coming shortly. These will serve to be the first exams ever taken by the Freshman Class of M.C.O. We don't know what they'll be like, but the wise ones among us are preparing for the worst. Anyway, we have to take them, so let's face it bravely.

It's too bad that more first year men didn't try out for the college's basketball team. The only representatives on the team from the first year class are Jack Fiorentino and Bob Broiullette. Bob, who hails from Vermont, promises to be a big factor in the success of this year's team.

This article will probably appear over a month after its compilation, so we guess there's no sense speaking of the coming Winter Party sponsored by P.O.S. at M.C.O. But I guess I can safely say that all who attended *will have had a swell time*.

## FUTURE OPTOMETRISTS:

If we were to turn the calendar ahead five years or thereabouts, we would see the embryo Optometrists of the Class of '56 as true practicing optometrists. It would be very interesting to look into a few freshly-painted, sparkling new offices and observe men, each of whom would appear with a smile of welcome on his lips . . .

Somewhere in a crowded theater district of a huge metropolis stands a humble professional-looking office bearing these words on the clean glass windows: Dr. J. Fiorentino, O.D. *All Visual Anomalies Corrected (within Reason)* . . . we enter; we see a young, ambitious red-headed optometrist. Strange to relate the patient in the chair is a young, red-headed female. . . . One of the patients waiting in the outer office is also a red-headed human. . . . As we walk out we notice a small insignificant sign at the bottom of the window — For Redheads Only. . . .

On the main street of a small town stands a spacious all-glass structure, modeled to give the appearance of a large shoe. An imposing sign on the front of it reads, A. Roy O.D. — Specialist in Children and their Glasses. As we curiously

enter this office we see Dr. Roy, all in white of course, in the process of refracting the eyes of a child about seven years of age . . . waiting in the outer office are several other children of varying ages and dispositions but all with a striking similarity of features. . . . Something's wrong here, it must be our eyes. . . .

On a train speeding from Boston to New York there is a special car which is being used as an optometrist's office. . . . A very clever idea, for a Boston-New York and a New York-Boston following can be built up in this manner. . . . Of course, we don't even have to view the sign to know it reads, "I Soll. (except when in N. Y.) O. D., Travelling Optometrist."

Tune in next issue for three other *Optometrists of the Future!*



*Remembering with Appreciation  
The Friendship and Confidence You  
Have Shared With Us, We Extend  
Our Sincerest Wishes For A  
HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR*

**WILSON & HALFORD**  
**OPTICAL COMPANY**  
**387 Washington Street**  
**Boston 8, Mass.**

SENIOR—continued

Bell rings—pandemonium—new lecture

*Instructor*: "Hee! Hee!"

*Claughsey*: (Writes "Hee! Hee!" rereads, and underlines in blood—Jorczyk's).

*Chase*: "Thou sayest well, Sire."

*Anderson*: "Wouldst thou repeat?"

*Instructor*: "Wouldst."

*P. Crowley*: "How in hell speldest thou 'wouldst'?"

*Hebert, Coniaris, and Casey*: (Trudge wearily into room)

*C. Crowley*: "What sayest thou, Friends? How goes it at Kenmore—better or worse?"

*Coniaris*: "'Tis sad! General Kozol has stopped the machines again."

*Casey*: "Yea, and General Kamen's cavalry is meeting with constant defeat. Our main hope is that General Antanelis will throw his weight against the foe."

*Hebert*: "How can we wait to see the whites of their eyes, when they are turned so."

*Federici*: "These are times to let fly men's stools."

*Tarullo*: "A noble saying!"

*DiViao*: "Noble!"

*Holtzwasser*: "Noble! Noble!"

*Jorczyk*: "Would that there was not a lighted cigarette at the bottom of this basket in which I am sitting."

*Instructor*: "Act like gentlemen, and the wenches will respond. Hee! Hee!"

*Pureel*: "What dost thou in a case like mine, Sire?"

*Instructor*: "Dynamic Skiametry at sixteen feet."

*Sinclair*: "In truth, 'tis a fine attitude. It works in 37% of all cases."

*Deekelbaum*: "'Tis wondrous to behold with what ease my roommate draws numbers from the air."

*Winard*: (whispering to Shuldiner) "I go to the room with the wailing wall. Willst accompany me?"

*Kmiec*: (writhing) "Oh, that I might! Many a long night have I dreamt of blessed relief, only to be thwarted by the curse of a weakened heart."

Bell rings—pandemonium—lunch





# SILHOUETTES

by Arthur Giroux



*Dr. Foster Namias*

Dr. Foster Namias first became interested in Optometry during his early high school days at Durfee High School in Fall River, Mass. During these school years, he put much of his spare time to good use by helping his father, who was an Optometrist, and also by working for the American Optical Company in Fall River during the summer months. By the time he graduated from high school in 1925, his knowledge and experience in Practical Optics, even at this time, had assumed enormous proportions.

He entered City College of New York in the fall of 1925, but after three years' work in a scientific curriculum, was forced to leave the college because of financial difficulties. During the next two years, he did laboratory work for a Dispensing Optician.

In 1930, Dr. Namias entered the Massachusetts College of Optometry. During his successful years here, he was business manager for the SCOPE, treasurer and chancellor of the Pi Omicron Sigma Fraternity, and was Valedictorian of the 1932 graduating class. In the summers of 1931 and 1932, he continued to acquire a broad experience in his field by working with an Optometrist in Monticello, N. Y.

In September of 1932, Dr. Foster Namias launched his long and interesting teaching career here at the college where he taught Physio-

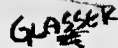
logical Optics and Physiological Optics Laboratory for 4 years, succeeding his former teacher, the noted Dr. Joseph I. Pascal. He returned to teach this interesting course during the early war years when he remembers having but seven students in the class. Dr. Namias also taught Ophthalmic Optics Laboratory for 12 years. Presently, he is Associate Professor of Ophthalmic Optics, a subject which he has been teaching for 20 years. Very active in student affairs, Dr. Namias is a member of the Research and Publication Committee, the Awards Committee, and the Committee on Admissions and Promotions of which he is chairman. Other than Dean Ralph H. Green, Dr. Namias is that member of the faculty who has the longest continuity of service record here at the Massachusetts College of Optometry, having been associated with the college for the past 20 years.

He, now, has a very fine Optometric practice on Boylston St., Boston, where he has been established since 1932. Besides his broad experience in the field of Ophthalmic Optics, Dr. Namias, wishing to supplement his technical knowledge, has taken Feinbloom's Contact Lens Course and is presently taking another Contact Lens Course at the college. He has studied Biology at M. I. T., Optical Instrumentation and Design at Boston College, and has completed Clinical work at the Beth Israel Eye Clinic as well as the Boston City Eye Clinic.

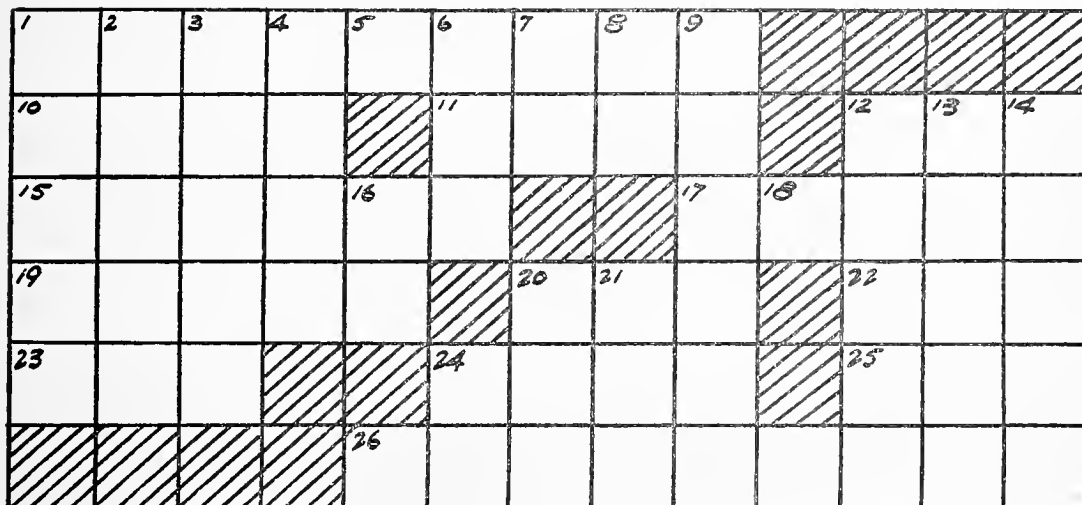
In 1935, Dr. Namias was awarded a Fellowship in the Distinguished Service Foundation of Optometry for his treatise on Bifocals. In 1945, he organized the Fenway School of Mechanical Optics, a private school for the training of Opticians. He has been called upon to lecture before all of the State Optometric Associations of New England, and has lectured twice before the National Convention of the American Optometric Association, of which he is a member.

Dr. Namias is greatly impressed by the manner in which the courses at the college have expanded to a very high degree, thus enabling the graduating students to better serve the public with the most modern methods of the best in Optometric education.

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PAGE SIXTEEN



TIRESIAS SPECIAL\* .....  
by George Dydek

### IN THE 180th MERIDIAN

- 1—turning up of the eye
- 10—Sixth incarnation of Vishnu
- 11—famous Quaker
- 12—employ
- 15—lemon-like fruit
- 17—Bi-.....sys. of axis notation
- 19—pertaining to the middle coat
- 20—suffix (chem.)
- 22—building ab.
- 23—weight 2.057 lbs.
- 24—character in the "Iliad"
- 25—second largest bird
- 26—pain in the iris

### IN THE 90th MERIDIAN

- 1—arc-shaped cloud on the lens
- 2—ingenuous
- 3—Danish counties
- 4—Scarlett's mansion
- 5—ruble (ab.)
- 6—in the work noted (ab.)
- 7—Physiological exo (ab.)
- 8—one of the ductions
- 9—adjacent and subservient
- 12—"most civilized of the turkic people in Turkestan"
- 13—a ragout
- 15—"the vine" (of the aster family) (sp.)
- 16—suffix (chem.)
- 18—our immediate incentive
- 20—.....ji—where Stanley met Livingston
- 21—arabic letter
- 24—type of astigmatia

\* in order to finish this puzzle one has to be able to look into the future—to next month's "Scope".

